the capture of Peking in 1860, it was not expressly stipulated that foreign ministers should be entitled to "their right of audience." The excuse offered at that time by the wily Chinese, who were generally shrewd enough to outwit their opponents in diplomacy, an excuse that sufficiently served their own ends, was that the young received by the two widowed Em-That was the oportunity which the foreigners had secured by right of conquest, and which, failing to follow up stood in the way of closer relations. Had the privilege been insisted upon, in the thirty years that have elapsed it might to incalculable improvements in the government. "Not the least misof their many blunders," says Dr. Martin, "that decision has had the efkeeping them (Europeans and Americans) out of the Grand Palace for over thirty years." And he adds, "Had ambassadors insisted on carrying usages of Europe into the most palace of the Eastern world, it might have done more than many battles to impress the native mind."

He is of the opinion, too, that it might also have done something "to emancipate the Chinese from a ritual that bars the way of progress," and that by this time the Chinese might have emulated the Slamese and the Japanese, in whose courts the ceremonies intolerable to Western self-respect have been abolished.

When the young Emperor Yungchih was proclaimed, the representatives of foreign governments in Peking again insisted upon a personal audience, which was granted after many objections and postponements. It was not held within the palace, but in : summer house in the park without. One point was gained, however; the envoys were excused from the humiliating "kotow," or "nine prostrations," required of all who came into the imperial presence. This was an important concession. They saluted the Emperor instead "with three low bows." The advantage thus gained received a setback, the Emperor dying. The two Empresses-the mother of the heir and | lel Tyler. the Empress dowager again acting as regents, the diplomatic corps were excluded from the palace for a period of fifteen UNFORTUNATE RULER.

young Emperor, the unfortunate Kuang Hsu, was liberally educated-for China-and he had one accomplishment upon which he prided himself greatly-he could speak English. He had had English instructors from whom he imbibed more than the language, as subsequent events proved. The foreign ministers desired to congratulate him upon his accession and were received, but again in the pavilion outside the palace. Thereupon they resolved to forego the pleasure of an imperial audience until they could count upon such respect being shown them as they could and would command in other countries. A man easily impressed by the progressive ideas of his ministers, the Emperor really wished to meet and know the foreign representatives and planned a brilliant reception as a part of the New Year festivities. But not even yet were the palace doors to be opened; the audience was again to be held in a pavilion outside. Learning this, the envoys, with very proper pride, declined the invitation-a new and most mortifying experience to the young autocrat. The representatives of France and Russia were esthe proposed expedients which would serve to still exclude them from the palace, and hinted that hostilities with Japan and the need of foreign backing had greater weight than any other cause in unclosing the jealously guarded palace doors. Of this audience an account was given in the Peking and Tien-Tsin Times of Nov. 17, 1894 which Dr. Martin has fortunately preserved, and which differed materially from another version that appeared in the Court Gazette. The authentic report is as follows:

MEETING THE EMPEROR. "The audience took place on Monday last at the imperial palace. The ministers entered by the eastern door, on Tung-aumen, where two secretaries of the Tsung Li Yamen received them, and conducted them to a large hall in the center of two pavilions where the principal ministers of state were assembled. Thence they were taken along a raised causeway, each minister conducted by a prince, to the throneroom, or hall, where the Emperor was seated on a throne placed on a dais raised five steps above the floor. Before the Emperor was placed a table covered with yellow cloth. The hall was draped with rose silk hangings, relieved with yellow cords, and decorated with large chafing dishes terpreter; then Prince Kung ascended to name for it is St. Martin's summer. ing, translated it to the Emperor in the Mauchu tongue. At the back of the imperial throne was hung a large silk curplaced so as to be able to see and hear what took place without being seen. The and eyes of sparkling brilliancy. Behind the hall of audience was placed a body of troops. Everything was in perfect order and spotlessly clean. The reception took place in the midst of the most profound silence which added to the grandeur and solemnity of the occasion.' Since the enforced retirement of the Em-

peror, after the crisis of 1898 his practical imprisonment in the palace, the flight of room?-C. K. K'ang Yu Wei, the reformer, the beheading of less fortunate imperial advisers and the advancement of the dowager Empress, who rules openly as she has always done practically, there has been another inno-

The wives of the ministers were received that the ancient traditions were so far held in abeyance, that she patted one of her foreign visitors on the cheek and drank | mable one from the same cup with another. If this is true, it was the tacit bid for the support of allied Europe in her opposition to influences which she fears, and nothing more In the meantime, with the retirement of tions to which this country sends reprethe Emperor and the abandonment of the liberal policy which he supported, political progess in China has been brought to a standstill. The men whose heads were demanded, and K'ang Yu Wei, a scholar and diplomat, now languishing in exile, were patriots of a pure and noble type. The influence that has succeeded their downfall is a rehabilitation of Chinese ultraconservatism, ceremony, and, worse than all, corruption, which prevails in every department of the govenment, from the high est to the lowest, except that under foreign MARY H. KROUT.

### "Silence After Grievous Things."

But ye, keep ye on earth Loud words and longing are so little worth; And the end is hard to reach, For silence after grievous things is good,

And shame, and righteous governance of blood, But from sharp words and wits men pluck n And gathering thorns they shake the tree a

-A. C. Swinburne. The House of Howland. New York Mail and Express.

John Howland, one of the immortals who

many descendants living in this country today. In fact, they are so numerous that an organization known as the Society of the Descendants of the Pilgrim John Howland which dates from 1897, is now in a flourishing condition. Of course, these loyal chil dren of Howland and all the rest of those who trace their ancestry to the Mayflower will welcome an opportunity of giving practical and appropriate expression to their reverence for their great sires. Such an op-portunity now presents itself. A new Pilgrim Church is being erected at Plymouth and the Howlandites and those of allied blood are invited to send along their subscriptions. It may interest all such to learn that "it is proposed to have the names of the contributors engrossed upon parchment and placed in a box within the pulpit for future reference."

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

When did Jefferson Davis die, and where is he buried?-Subs. He died Dec. 6, 1889, and is buried at Rich-

Was Lady Randolph Churchill born in the United States?-P. E. C. Yes, she was the daughter of Leonard Jerome, of New York, and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Why has the year 1900 but twenty-eight days in February?-J. J. R. Because it is not a leap-year. Years di visible by 100 are not leap-years unless di-

Of what kind of coal, bituminous or anthracite, is Connellsville, Penn., coke made?— H. D. F. Of bituminous. The Connellsville beds supply coal that contains from 24 to 30 per cent, of volatile matter!

Who is the author of the "Arabian Nights?"-J. W. C. It is not known. Some authorities divide them into three portions, attributed, respectively, to a Persian, an Indian and an Arabian, but this only one of many conjectures as to their origin.

Who was in command of the Union army at the battle of Wilson's Creek? 2. At Cross Keys? 3. At Port Republic?-A. J. S. Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed in the engagement. 2. Maj. Gen. John Charles Fremont. 3. Brig. Gen. Dan-

Who wrote a saure on Presbyterians and Roman Catholics, styling one Jack and the

This was Jonathan Swift, in "The Tale of a Tub," which appeared in 1704, but which the author claimed to have written eight years earlier.

Was a boa constrictor ever known to crush and swallow anything the size of an

Not outside travalers' tales printed chiefly for juvenile reading. The boa constrictor is not the largest of his species, and rarely grows longer than twelve feet. He swallows big prey, considering his size, but

Was General Shafter ever captured during the civil war, and if so, was he captured by Earl Van Dorn? Was he captured near Nashville, Tenn.? What was the date of his capture.-Purple Ribbon. He was captured by Joe Wheeler's cavalry at Thompson's Station, Tenn., on March 11, 1863. He was then a major in the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry.

What is the difference between permit and allow? 2. Which is correct to say, feel bad, or I feel badly?-W. B. U.

One allows what he does not oppose; he pecially firm in refusing to consider any of permits what he expressly authorizes, and the noun permit implies a formal written permission. 2. If you are ill, you feel bad; their determination won the day. It is if you feel for a mark and miss it, you feel

What did Desdemona's father mean by "this odd even and still watch of the

Henley explains this as meaning the interval between 12 at night and 1 in the morning, and Clarke cites Macbeth's query, "What is the night?" and his lady's answer, "almost at odds with morning." "Odd season" and "odd hour" have also been suggested as emendations. The speech is Roderigo's, not Brabantio's,

Please explain the origin of Arbor day .-It was inaugurated by the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, which in 1874 recommended that a day be dedicated each year to the work of planting trees.

What is Indian summer, and why is it It is the spell of pleasant weather that

usually occurs in October or the early part of November, during which the sky is reddish and the air dry and hazy. The reasons for these characteristics are not and incense burners in cloisonne work. The known, but our early colonists attributed speech of each minister, being read by the haze to smoke from fires set by Inhim, was translated into Chinese by an in- dians, so gave the name. In Canada the

Bettor: The motion photographs taken at the ringside of the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons mill were a failure. D. C. T.: The populatain, decorated with peacock's feathers, be- | tion of Paris, Tenn., was 1,917 by the census hind which the Empress dowager was of 1890, and is now about 3,000. Vendome and Cordova are proper names, the first an ancient countship of France, the other Emperor is pale, with pleasant features a province and city of Spain. Both are repeated variously. Constant: To the depth of two hundred feet artesian wells cost not much over \$1 a foot on the average, though the cost varies greatly with the conditions J. F. T.: "Sans souci" is French, and means "without care."

> What are the materials used to deaden the sound in a floor where the first floor is used as a dwelling and the second as a lodge

The process is a very simple one, and usually consists of putting in an interplastering, between the joists at about half their depth. In the case you describe, where considerable, the space might be leveled to by her Imperial Majesty, and it is stated | the top of the joists with mineral wool, shavings, plaster or other nonductor of sound, preferably, of course, a noninflam-

> What is meant by the term "initiative and referendum? 2. Is there any reason other than neglect why ex-President Tyler's grave is unmarked? 3. To whom should I apply for a list of the countries and stasentatives?-M. 163.

> The initiative of the people in lawmaking confers on the voter a right to propose the passage, amendment or repeal of any law. The referendum submits a proposed law that has been passed on by a people's representatives in Legislature or convention to a vote of the people. 2. None that we know of, though Tyler was an unpopular President. 3. You will find this in the United States Official Register, which is kept in some libraries and whose latest issue can be had of the superintendent of public documents, or you might send 25 cents to the New York World for a copy of its almanac, which contains the list.

paper be used, or only a piece large enough for the picture, and should an explanation be writen under it or on a separate paper? How much is paid for a single picture by such papers as ---- or ---- ?-G. A. Z. Use a piece of bristol board large enough for the picture, which should not be less printed, this speaking generally. The caption should be writen on the board's lower margin without interfering with the picture. 2. One of the publications you name does not accept drawings from artists outside its own staff. The other, like illus-

trated papers generally, will inform you of

In drawing for reproduction by the zinc

etching process, should a whole sheet of

its rates if you can convince its art editor that you can do work up to its standards.

Kindly give me a method for transferring pictures from newspapers.-A. B. C. Place the print to be transferred face down on a larger sheet of manila paper Sponge the back of the print with water containing a little less than 1 per cent. of nitric acid. Continue sponging till the print can be seen plainly, but don't get the paper very wet. Clean a glass plate with alcohol, dry-it, wash in turpentine and dry again. Place the glass on a layer of flannel on a table and give the surface a thin coat of half turpentine and half dammar varnish. Let this dry until it is a trifle adhesive. Lay the Impression face down on this avoiding air bubbles beneath, and press thoroughly. Fan until dry and rub the paper off slowly with the wet finger tips. Prints of any color can be treated in this

I have a medal that was represented to me to have been issued to the survivors of "The Light Brigade." One side is a soldier, with the British lion on his shield, being crowned with laurel by an angel. "Crimea" is in large type by his side. On the other the head of Victoria. The date is 1854. should like accurate information regarding just what medal it is. What difference is there between this and the Victoria cross in point of distinction?-Pea.

Yours is the medal given very generally to the English soldiers engaged in the Crimean war. The figure you describe as an angel is a flying Victory. Above the medal were bars, each inscribed with the battles in which the recipient engaged, four bars being the largest number to which anyone was entitled, but owing to confusion in distribution some men didn't get their bars. The recipient's name and regiment should be stamped on the medal's edge. The Victoria cross is a bronze Maltese cross, having the royal crown in the center, surmounted by a lion, and on a lower scroll are the words "For Valor." Its ribbon is blue for the navy and red for the army. It was instituted at the close of the Crimean war and is given for a signal act of bravery or of patriotic devotion, a pension of £10 accompanying it.

of Indianapolis and of Denver?-A Sub-Indianapolis, 200,000; Denver, 167,000.

What is the present estimated population

Please give a sketch of the life of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson.-Logansport. Mrs. Stetson was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1860. Her name was Perkins. She is a granddaughter of Lyman Beecher. Went to California in 1888. Has published many satirical verses. Received gold medal from a Western trades-union for essay on labor movement; has made a reputation as lecturer, story writer and advocate of equality for women.

According to the law, Secretary Hay is in succession for the presidency. If the President dies, and Secretary Hay becomes President, does he vacate the office of secretary of state when he takes an oath of office as President? 2. If he does, will he choose a new premier, or does the assistoffice, either as chief or as simply fulfilling the duties of the secretary?

1. He does. 2. He has the right, as President, to select the members of his own Cabinet, and may promote his late assistant to the chief place or not, as he pleases. Where can I find direct information on

the subject, "The Lighting of Cities in its Relation to Crimes?"-A Reader. The subject has probably been treated by the periodical known as Municipal Affairs, published by the Reform Club, of New

York city. If not, the editors can doubtless

direct you to the desired information.

What is the direct cause of the war in the Transvaal? 2. Is the history of the battle of Gettysburg published in book form? If so, where can I procure it? 3. Give Union loss in five greatest battles of the civil war. 4. How many war vessels has the United States in the way of construction at this time?-G. W. Thompson. 1. The desire of the residents other than the Boers, commonly known as the outlanders, to enjoy the right of suffrage and other political rights which the Boers reserve to themselves is the basis of the dispute. The direct cause was a Boer demand that England withdraw her troops

from the frontier of the Transvaal and land no more soldiers in South Africa. This was followed by invasion by the Boers of British territory. 2. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, in his book, "From Gettysburg to the Rapidan," and Swinton, in his "Army of the Potomac," cover the subject. The Century Magazine's "War Papers" also include several chapters concerning it. 3. Losses in killed, wounded and missing-Gettysburg, 23,001; Spottsylvania, 18,399; the Wilderness, 17,666; Chancellorsville, 17,287; Chickamauga, 16,179. 4. Eight battleships, four of which should be finished early next year, and one in October; three others under construction should be avail-1902. One cruiser, now being built in England, and thirty-three torpedo craft should be available during the coming year, and four monitors in 1901. Contracts were let in November for six armored cruisers.

### An Upland Legend.

Beyond a clover dale where flare gold butterflies, A hill of vivid green within my dreaming lies; Where joy gives birth to song-the mocking thrush replies

And tender hill-folk thrall a happy land. The seers ne'er guess the sooth the hill-folk

Hath all their pretty legends. But he maunders

Old tones of love, true laughter, songs we used Among the gray old trees go fancies, frolicking-

On all-caressing airy feet the leaf spirits run: The spray above, the roguish elf below are one.

Thus much of upland story do I know. Thus much my wisdom taught me as a little

At one I was with Fays; with Ogres reconciled; But years have robbed the upland, while the world beguiled.

And fairy-faith was buried long ago. -Leo Deverin.

Saved the Wrong Things.

New York Evening Sun. The fatuity that compels the average mortal to save the wrong thing in a time of fire fire might have its pleasant side if it aided one to rid herself of the useless accumulations that are nevertheless too good to be thrown away. But that seldom happens. In some one gave to the institution a large in voice of silver-plated casters. The dining hall at that time was a long, broad room in which stood about twenty-one tables, each of which was provided with two of the casters. They were of the style that contains two vinegar cruets, two pepper bottles and a mustard pot each. There was nothing artistic about them, and as the years began to put them into the style of the past they came to seem very undesirable. They were good casters, but nobody wanted them, and they were too good to be wasted, so they continued to stand in their places, one a each end of all the twenty-one tables. Then came the great fire that destroyed the entire old building. The president of the college confessed afterward that in the excitement the thought crept into her mind that at any rate those old casters would go down in th ruins. Late that night, when it was al over, when smoke and ashes were all that remained of the great old building, the president was taken into the house that stood nearest the college to stay for the night. There, ready to greet her as she entered, ranged along the side of the hall and running its full length, the line of forty-two casters met her gaze. Not one of them was

### MEDICAL NOTES.

(Prepared for the Sunday Journal by an Old Practitioner.)

Contagious and infectious diseases are often confused in the public mind. There is, however, a wide difference in the character. A contagious disease is one that is transmitted by actual contact with a virus, while an infectious disease may be transmitted without contact. An epidemic disease is one that infects several communities at the same time, or in succession, while an endemic disease is one that first infects a single community, the shade of difference in the terms being one of area only, the disease being infectious or contagious in each case. In contradistinction to these terms the word sporadic is used to designate a disease which occurs singly, not being epidemic or endemic. Such diseases are idiopathic, as a rule, arising primarily from conditions within the person, but they may be symptomatic or traumatic. A symptomatic disease is one that arises secondarily, from a primary disease, as one of the symptoms, the result of a disordered function which induces the disease. A sympathetic disease is one arising from the sympathy of one organ or function with another disordered one, and a traumatic disease is one resulting from an injury. Cleanliness of the person, and in the surroundings, naturally prevents, in a degree, the liability to epidemic or idiopathic diseases. Many of the idiopathic diseases are due to improper eating and drinking or a neglect of nature's laws, such as sufficient amount of sleep. Burning the candle at both ends naturally wastes the substance and working hard at play, after a weary day's work, wastes the vital tissue as the flame consumes the

Dr. Hillier, in the British Medical Journal, states that the chief objects to be obtained in the prevention of tuberculosis, in private life, are the destruction of the disease and sterility of the soil. The chief sources of danger are dust, the milk supply, including buttermilk, skimmed milk butter and cheese, and meat. To protect ourselves against this disease it is advisable to avoid dust, as much as possible, and from houses, public buildings and conveyances, using moisture to prevent it from flying about. Danger of infection by milk may be avoided by sterilizing all the milk by bringing it to the boiling point or by obtaining it from dairymen who will guarantee that the tuberculine test is used periodically and that none but healthy cows are kept. Infection from butter and cheese can be obviated by demanding a guarantee of some method of sterilization of the milk and cream. The risk from meat is not so great, and can be obviated by the purchase of meat from slaughter houses in which inspection is periodically carried out. It is a matter of importance in dealing with consumptive cases to see that they are properly instructed in matters necessary to their own and the public health. ant secretary of state succeed him in the They must be made to recognize that they must entirely adapt their lives, for the sake of themselves, their families and their neighbors, to the requirements of the

In the Medical Brief attention is called to the danger of "catching cold" at this season. Now is the time when the seeds of catarrh are being sown freely in the shape of an autumn cold. A cold does not always or necessarily settle in the nose or throat. It may select the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys or other organs as a point of attack. If not properly treated and cured the majority of patients will remain "under the weather," and the disease, like a smoldering fire, will gradually involve adjacent parts. If the profession and public would only realize that the quiet, insidious sapping of vital forces due to chronic catarrh of various organs is more dangerous and farreaching in its effect than the most severe case of pneumonia or diphtheria intelligently treated the majority of people would enjoy good health and the medical profession a better reputation for usefulness, whereas from the lint or gauze touching the granunow out of a crowd of fifty men and women it would be difficult to find half a dozen in perfect health. A cold is a very serious thing, and any disturbance of the health | cleansed to prevent crusting of the disresulting in a stoppage of the secretions, shivering sensations, a dry, hot skin and congestion of internal organs is a cold, proof tissue. The advantages of this whether it be termed technically rhinitis, method are the abolishment of the irritabronchitis, gastritis, enteritis, hepatitis, tion of a foreign body, the wound is quickly, nephritis, cystitis or any other itis. It is easily and painlessly dressed, the method of the utmost importance that the cold is ideally aseptic and the wound heals with should be checked before other organs are remarkable quickness.

involved and the vital forces depressed. Hutchinson in the British Medical Journal speaks of the form of the chest in phthisis and its significance. The tuberculous chest is relatively and absolutely deeper, narrower and longer than the normal. Instead of being flat it is round and long. In all of these dimensions it is apparently arrested at a certain stage of its these observations is important. If the arrest of the chest form occurs about the period of puberty it is a predisposing factor in tuberculosis. It is then an indication of the pretuberculosis stage of easy application and no little value. As for the cure, a vigorous, active life in the open air, with plenty of tree climbing, ball or spear throwing, bar work and all kinds of exercise which develops the great pectoral muscle to pull the chest into shape will be most effective.

A very exhaustive statistical paper on suicide is that of Littlejohn in the Edinburgh Medical Journal. During a period of thirteen years the total number of suicides was 298, the ratio of males to females being two to one. Most of the women were addicted to drink. In the majority of cases spring and summer were the favorite seasons, the smallest number being in winter. The time chosen was usually during the daylight. The youngest suicide in the series was that of a schoolboy aged seventeen. The oldest was that of a man aged eightyfour. Suicide by jumping from a height is abnormally frequent in Edinburgh, owing to the facilities afforded by reason of its high tenement buildings and the temptation offered by the Dean bridge. Suicides in occupation involving outdoor manual labor are relatively infrequent. Sedentary occupations and those tending to an intemperate mode of life furnish a large proportion of suicides. The rate is, as a rule, higher among the educated classes than the illiterate, and the legal and medical professions have a particularly high rate.

Nuttall has presented a critical and historic study in the Johns Hopkins Hospital bacterial and parasitic diseases. Anthrax has been transmitted by flies, ants and fleas. Cases are on record that seem to indicate that septicemia, pyemia and erysipelas may be transmitted through the bites of insects. Fleas, lice and bedbugs have been thought to convey relapsing fever. Flies are capable of conveying cholera and probably yellow fever, which under some circumstances may be carried by a mosquito. The transmission of tuberculosis by flies and bedbugs has not been established. Leprosy may be transmitted by insects, such as flies, and some forms of ptothalmia are also referred to these agents. That mosquitoes convey malaria is established beyond doubt, but they do not always transmit the infection through the animals are crushed at the point where they make their puncture. The subject is an important one, its possibilities many and far reaching, and the field of investigagood can be done. tion is one in which

In the treatment of

PICTURES PICTURES PICTURES

PICTURES

The H. Lieber Company

24 West Washington St.

PICTURES PICTURES PICTURES PICTURES

## The New, the Novel, the Beautiful

In Christmas gifts are represented here in great profusion. One is carried away with its dazzling completeness. Not an inch of show space on all four floors but is utilized for the exhibition of some charming picture, piece of statuary or other art object. Never before has Indianapolis seen so remarkable a collection of rare and artistic novelties gathered together for the Christmas season, and, best of all, there is

### Something for Every Taste, to Suit Every Purse.

High-Class Our Mr. Carl Lieber spent three months **Pictures** abroad this summer,

visiting the art centers of the old world in an endeavor to find artistic novelties suited to Indianapolis and its people. How well he has succeeded is shown by the wealth of beautiful pictures now on display here. Artistic and exclusive lines of original oil paintings, water colors and the finer prints are here in profusion, and at unlooked-for little prices, \$10.00 up to \$300.00.

English English sporting and coaching pictures, **Pictures** some of these rare old colored prints-many of which are now out of print-are here in a large variety of subjects. Some are very rare-all are exceedingly interesting and specially suited for the dining room and hall. You'll appreciate them, as we are showing them in long, narrow, dark flemish frames, ranging in price, framed complete, at \$3, \$4.50, \$6.00 and up to \$15.

A splendid line of Embossed popular pictures, **Platinotypes** the very latest things in black and white platinotype prints, embossed so as to heighten the effect of light and shade. All in new style black shadow-box frames. As to prices, there's something for everyone. The range is as complete as the

variety of subjects is large. Very pretty

ideas at \$1.35, others at \$1.65, and if you

wish something still better they range by

easy stages up to \$8.00.

Exclusive Not the staring, uncouth, so-called art Statuary pieces you'll find almost everywhere, but pieces of merit-appealing to the best taste-selected with care by a connoisseur. Among them are several fine electric light pieces, rare and unique pieces in figures and busts and deftly-colored works in terra cotta. Small pieces as low as \$3.00; many others at from \$10 to \$20, and larger and finer ones as high as \$150. But your pocketbook needs will be met here, no fear of

Copley We are agents for this famous line of pictures so well known and appreciated by connoisseurs. Many recent additions to the line, all of which are represented in our portfolios. Nearly all of the subjects in this rare lot are copyrighted and not to be seen in any other form. Exclusive copyrights of Abbey's, Vedder's, Cox's Dielman's, Hunt's, Summers's and Shirlaw's mural decorations.

Dollar A mere glance at the enormous line of pictures now being shown here at a uniform price of one dollar each would astonish you, closer

investigation would cause you to wonder how it is possible to offer such a remarkable collection of subjects, all handsomely framed, at so low a price. We have discovered long ago that thousands of people want GOOD pictures for various rooms and as inexpensive as is possible. We made a careful study of the "dollar picture" possibilities and can safely say there is no such a line in all America as here.

## THE H. LIEBER COMPANY.

A Store Filled With Christmas Gifts.

KODAKS KODAKS KODAKS KODAKS

00000000000000000000000000

KODAKS KODAKS KODAKS KODAKS

0000000000000000000000000

Reid proposes the use of a wire cage to be placed over the wound to keep the dressing from coming in actual contact with the raw surface, thus affording sufficient protection and preventing irritation of the wound lating tissue and acting as a foreign body. It is important, in this method of treatment, that the wound surface be frequently charges, and for the same purpose the wire cage is covered with wet lint and water-

### Prescriptions.

For periodic neuralgia Bouchardat recommends: Valerianate of quinine, forty-nine grains; extract of juniper, sufficient quantity to make thirty pills. Take five to ten

For chronic eczema of the hand Eldsefsen, two and one-half parts; glycerine, 125 parts. To be applied once or twice daily.

In catarrh and early phthisis Green, in the Lancet, recommends a spray of formaldehyde. The following mixture is to be used four times a day, each inhalation lasting ten to fifteen minutes: Formaldehyde. one drachm; glycerine, four drachms; distilled water, five ounces. L. N., M. D.

### Reunciation.

I met you in the summer-tide, A Harvard senior then. On every side the doors flew wide To me, a king of men. I haunt no more the Newport shore 'Tis Coney's isle I seek. Ah, Clementine, what fate is mine,

On twenty-five a week!

On twenty-five a week?

You saw me sweep Yale's football field. Spurred by the bleacher's roar, Now, unobserved, without a word, I sweep an office floor. My voice was great in each debate, I'm queered now if I speak. Ah, Clementine, can genius shine

I pass you on the avenue, You drive with stately air. I fear you'd mock to know I walk To save a five-cent fare. Such flowers you bear, such gowns you wear, I leave you-not in pique,

Fate draws the line, you can't be mine On twenty-five a week! METALLIC EFFECTS.

All the Metals Enter Into a Fashion able Woman's Toilet.

Philadelphia Record. One can't but pause and ruminate on the subject of metal embellishments as connected with feminine attire. It all comes in naturally, too, when you stop to consider that this is a day of sparkling. However, the festive little sequins can only be indulged in for dressy attire, so we are not thinking of them. Some time since we saw with wonder these metallic beginnings. The idea began to crop out in stamped sateen petticoats and cotton stockings. You remember what cheap, garish horrors they were. But the makers did not despair-rather kept on experimenting with the results now apparent. Perhaps the most novel part of their work is seen in the flat satin-finish trim-

mings in metal effects, with which so many evening dresses are adorned. one doesn't like it at first, and even feels to insist that it is cheap in effect. But the fact remains that Beauty this stuff that looks like designs that have been cut from satin-finish gilt or silver paper, and then faintly edged it with some lacey stuff in corresponding effect and a sprinkling of beads. Gilt on black is a bit "too much so," but silver on pearl gray has a soft and exquisite effect altogether their bites. The danger is greatly increased if | sweet and seductive, because the silver is of the satin finish. Only time can tell if these novel trimmings are passing fancles or are here for a while.

Another new scheme is the widespread for bedsteads, is to supplant our much-beloved gun metal. At any rate, it is here, this brees. Its vorue crops out in little dren are brought up on polents, and leasty

# The Prince Albert Cigar



President McKinley Enjoys

doesn't enjoy a cigar of any choicer flavor. finer quality or finish than you can find in our choice brands. Our PRINCE AL-BERT cigar at ten cents will surprise the connoisseur by the exquisite flavor and quality for the cost. Try them!

## onis G Deschler Cigarist

bullet-shaped buttons, which are used in pudding has made the bone and sinew of cloth suits. Quite like the ubiquitous buttons, as you see. But all this brass isn't confined to buttions. Handsome umbrellas have the owner's initials in the wood of their handles; monograms or initials are likewise upon leather goods. Indeed, it is used where any metal work is the thing. By giving it a high polish and a treatment of lacquer it keeps its luster, and is not odorous; neither will it stain the hand. Other metallic effects have been so much commented upon as to need but a word. The feathered breasts for hats take on this glinting gorgeousness, especially the peacock tints. Even the sequined robe is as likely as not to be in this effect, either silver, gilt or metallic blues, or greens or

This is not a season for blushing

Indeed, blush or no blush, the

GOOD UNDER ANY NAME. What We Call "Mush" Italians Know

as "Polenta."

metallic glints of our raiment will see to

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Polenta is nothing in the world but plain Yankee hasty pudding with an Italian name. During the first half of the present century, and even much later, this plain, wholesome dish of cornmeal was the chief diet of the farmers throughout this country, often forming the only dish of the evening meal, which country people call supper. In the olden days it was cooked in a big iron kettle and stirred with a wooden ladle which was whittled out of a piece of basswood or birch by one of the farm hands. The children all ate pudding and molasses for their breakfasts and pudding and milk for supper. They knew no other article of diet and never expected anything else. In the evening, when the farmers came in from the fields, a great dish of flanked on either side by big pitchers of rich, creamy milk. A bowl and spoon was set at every place, and every one helped himself or herself to the pudding with the ladle which was in the dish and other counties frequently used butter-

The Dutch farmers of Herkimer, Ulster milk instead of sweet milk with their pudding. It was always made of the coarsely ground home-grown corn, which the farmers took to the gristmill in sacks, each farmer paying so much toll for the grind ing in corn. Italians make their polents the same as the Yankee makes hasty pudding, but they do not as a general thing eat it with milk. They stir in butter just before taking it out of the kettle, and ometimes eat it with sugar or cream. This is the way to make it: Put a quart

wooden spoon in your right hand and fill sprinkle into the water, stirring it constantly and briskly with the spoon. Repeat this process till the pudding is as thick as molasses. It will boil and bubble and pop up in a frantic fashion, but you must keep stirring it till it is thick enough.
Then stand it back where it will not boil
so hard. Three handfulls of meal is

THE GYPSY MOTH.

What It Costs Massachusetts to Fight

Boston Transcript. The 200 men employed on the "field force" of the gypsy moth department of the State Board of Agriculture will be laid off on Thanksgiving night. They are the men who work in the infested districts, chopping and scraping trees, tying burlap and burning brush. The men have not been discharged and are only awaiting an act of the Legislature to appropriate the sum of \$200,000 needed for the work of 1900. They will return to work the first of the year and trust to the Legislature for the future. The work of the year has been chiefly confined to Malden, Medford and Everett,

the chief infested districts. J. A. Farley, an agent of the board, says that the reason of the unusual expense this year was due to the fact that an extra large number of men has been put to work in placing burlap on the trees. Experience, he says, has shown that this is the most effective way of killing the gypsy moths, as they get caught in the burlap and die. This year fifty-three tons of burlap was used, and 2,500,000 trees, in round numbers, were covered with narrow bands. In addition, 1,000,000 trees, by official report, were looked after. On these the burlap was found to be all right. This makes 3,700,000 trees looked after in all. been on the extermination of the brown tail moth in Malden and Medford. The gypsy moth has been more prevalent in Edgwort and Wellington this year than in any other locality. The work of the men has, however, covered a territory from Manchesterby-the-Sea to Lincoln. In the district of sy moth has been destroyed. For the brown tail moth 40,000 trees were treated last spring and 6,000 this fall. The appropriation for both kinds of moths is about gone.



C. Koering & Bro., 126 North Pennsylvania street and 880 Virginia avenue.